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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF GONIOBASIS, FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY J. F. WHITEAVES.

*Goniobasis Columbiensis* sp. nov. Plate 2, figs. 11, 12.

Shell small (for the genus), apparently not exceeding fifteen millimetres in length, elongate conical and about twice as long as wide, spire rather short, a little shorter than the outer whorl, as viewed dorsally. Whorls actually five or six, but probably seven when perfect, the apex being always eroded; those of the spire obliquely compressed, the later ones thereof encircled with one to three very small spiral ridges or keels in some immature specimens, but smooth in full-grown ones. Outer whorl moderately convex, faintly and spirally angulate at the midlength in the immature stage but rounded in the adult, its lower or anterior portion always narrowing rather abruptly; sutural line impressed. Aperture subovate, longer than wide, acutely pointed posteriorly, produced and somewhat effuse but narrowly rounded in front, almost equal to the spire in length; outer lip thin and simple.

Surface of full-grown specimens almost smooth, and marked only with very numerous and closely disposed striæ that are parallel with the outer lip and so minute as not to be visible without the aid of a lens; also with one or two distant lines of growth that mark the position of previous lips.

Epidermis uniformly brownish or greenish-brown, without darker bands; aperture and inner surface of the last volution a lustrous

polished white, or with a very small, pale-purplish spot or stain on the columella posteriorly.

Operculum and animal not preserved.

Headwaters of the Columbia River, at Upper Columbia Lake, in the East Kootenay District of British Columbia, J. B. Tyrrell, 1883: thirty-seven fresh and living specimens, all of which are in the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada at Ottawa.

This species seems to differ from the eastern *G. livescens* in its much smaller size, fewer whorls, and proportionately shorter spire; also in the color of its epidermis and aperture. It is believed to be the first non-plicate *Goniobasis*, of the type of *G. livescens*, that has been found in the Pacific drainage system.

Ottawa, August 15, 1905.

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#### NOTES ON THE SEMI-FOSSIL SHELLS OF POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA.

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BY L. E. DANIELS.

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Ages ago the Wabash River, which forms the western boundary of Posey County, Indiana—the extreme southwestern county of the State—was much wider than now, as indicated by the range of bluffs which border and run parallel with the bottom-lands of the present river, which, in some places are six miles in width. These bluffs or hills are in most cases one hundred or more feet above the level of the bottom-land, and many of them contain deposits of marl from one to twenty feet in depth.

During the summers of 1901–4, while working for the Indiana State Geological Survey, I had an opportunity of examining several of the deposits, particularly at New Harmony and Grand Chain, Posey County, and collected from them several species of recent shells in a fossil state. The marl is usually covered with two or more feet of soil, and the shells occur from six to fifteen feet below the surface, being the more plentiful from the middle to the bottom of the marl deposit.

*Polygyra monodon* (Rack.)—the shell formerly called *leai* Ward—is abundant, but I have been unable to find a single living specimen here, and nowhere else in the State except on the marshes bordering several of the lakes in the northern part of the State, where it is